

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be, was offered for sale, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, in that it purported to be, was offered for sale, and was sold under the name of Maracaibo coffee, which is a distinctive name of a certain brand of coffee, whereas in truth and in fact the said article of food, to wit, coffee, consisted of a mixture of Maracaibo and Santos coffee.

On April 2, 1914, the Weber Coffee Co., Philadelphia, Pa., filed an answer to the libel admitting the averments thereof but denying any intention of violating the laws of the United States, and consenting to the prayer thereof and agreeing to the condemnation of the property. On April 4, 1914, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3391. Adulteration of dates. U. S. v. 237 Boxes, Each Containing 80 Pounds of Dates. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5612. I. S. No. 1733-b. S. No. E. 2.)

On or about March 6, 1914, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 237 boxes, more or less, each containing 80 pounds of dates, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 27, 1914, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Camel Brand—Finest Selected Persian Dates—Product of Turkey—B. Karp New York, N. Y."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed and [or] putrid vegetable substance, to wit, dried mass of broken dates containing sugar and mouse and other kinds of excreta and live insects.

On March 23, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3392. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of ferri chloridi. U. S. v. Fraser J. McDonald. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 230-c.)

On April 24, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Fraser J. McDonald, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid on March 3, 1914, of a quantity of tincture of ferri chloridi which was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was offered for sale and was sold under and by a name, to wit, tincture of ferri chloridi, which said name was recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, and said drug differed from the standard of strength and purity as determined by the test laid down in said United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation. Misbranding